

nell, (of whom it had been said that he sought mischief from the pure love of mischief) was endeavoring to move heaven and earth against the southern planters. I fancy, too, it seemed, overlooking the squalid poverty of her own starving millions, had all at once become wonderfully sensitive on this subject. And partly from her journals, and partly through channels of a more private nature, but more to be relied on, we learned that many of the most influential and leading men of that kingdom were striving to combine the moral power of the press of Europe in the cause of abolition. From this intermingling with us on this subject, he would protest; but would not, by such unprovoked defiance, insult and drive from our countrymen and friends.

The Senator from Carolina had remarked, that the southern members were in a minority on that floor, and therefore ought not to divide. He felt that this was true, but the remark might be addressed to his friend with the same justice that it could be addressed to him. They happened to differ in the course best calculated to protect and secure the interests of the south; but he was happy to say that they differed only on collateral and comparatively unessential points. Upon the main subject they were united; and would stand together and sustain each other to a man. We might as well expect the right hand to be warring against the left, instead of warding a blow aimed by an enemy at the heart, as to expect the South to divide on any essential point connected with this subject so vital to that section of the country. He was a native of a slave-holding State, and was a southern man in feelings, affections and interest. His interests were there; his affections were there. What local prejudices he had were there; and if he had any ambition beyond the grave, it was, that his bones might be buried in that section of the country where he had been nurtured, raised, cherished, and honored.

Mr. Van Buren—No Abolitionist.
We this morning lay before our readers, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 15th inst. the following frank, manly, masterly letter of Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of Abolitionism.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Richmond, March 5th, 1836.
SIR: Your opinion on the Slave Question, in relation to the States, is distinctly understood in the South, and perfectly satisfactory. But, many of your friends are in doubt as to your real sentiments on the District question. I take the liberty, therefore, of requesting a candid avowal of your opinion on the constitutional rights of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. Do you mean to say, when you say that you are "against the propriety of agitating the question in the District," that Congress has no power under the Federal Constitution to interfere with the slave question? Any reply which you may make, will find me here for the next ten days. I am an Administration man, and a Delegate from the county of Brunswick. I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. B. MALLORY.
The Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Vice President of United States.

WASHINGTON, March 11th, 1836.
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., asking my opinion as to the constitutional power of Congress to interfere with the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and to send you herewith, in reply thereto, a copy of a Correspondence with certain citizens of North Carolina and myself on the same point.
As some time may intervene before its publication there, you have my permission to hand the correspondence, forthwith, to the Editor of the Enquirer, for publication in his paper. In the event of its being so published, I desire that your letter to me, with this answer thereto, may appear at the same time.
I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.
JAMES B. MALLORY, Esq.

NORTH CAROLINA CORRESPONDENCE.
His Excellency M. Van Buren:
DEAR SIR: A portion of your fellow citizens in this section, feeling a deep anxiety as to your views on a topic which most vitally affects our immediate welfare and happiness, have thought proper to propound to you, the following interrogatory, to which we wish an explicit answer. Do you, or do you not believe that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?
The conspicuous situation in which you are placed, and the importance of a thorough knowledge of your views on this interesting topic, will, we hope, be sufficient apology for the liberty we have taken.
(Signed,) JUNIUS AMIS, ISAAC HALL, JOHN WALL, C. YELLOWLY, SAMUEL SPRUILL, JAS. W. PUTZINN.
Jackson, Feb. 23d, 1836.

Martin Van Buren's REPLY.
WASHINGTON, March 6th, 1836.
Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter apprising me of the deep anxiety which is felt by a portion of your fellow citizens, as to my views upon a topic vitally affecting their immediate welfare and happiness, and of the importance of their being possessed of a thorough knowledge of them; and asking me to say, whether I do or do not believe that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with, or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?
I am not only willing, but desirous, gentlemen, that you should have the most thorough knowledge of my views and feelings upon the delicate and interesting sub-

ject with which your question is connected, and I shall endeavor to acquaint you with them in the fullest manner in my power. Not having, heretofore, had the honor of being in political communication with you, I am not advised whether the sentiments relating to it, which have been avowed by myself and by my authority, within the last two years, have come to your knowledge. I deem it therefore proper, to furnish you with the substance of them, before I reply to you more specific inquiries. The avowals to which I refer, were, 1st. An opinion that Congress has no right to interfere in any manner, or to any extent, with the subject of slavery in the States.

2d. The statement of my full concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the citizens of Albany, in public meeting, most important of which are as follows, viz: "That the Constitution of the United States carries with it an adjustment of all questions involved in the deliberations which led to its adoption, and that the compromise of interests in which it was founded, is binding in honor and good faith, independently of the force of agreement, on all who live under its protection and participate in the benefits of which it is the source." "That the relation of Master and Slave is a matter exclusively belonging to the people of each State within its own boundary, and that any attempt by the Government or people of any other State, or by the General Government, to interfere with or disturb it, would violate the spirit of that compromise which lies at the basis of the federal compact." "That we can only hope to maintain the Union of the States by abstaining from all interference with the laws, domestic policy and peculiar interests of every other State." "That all such interference, which tends to alienate one portion of our countrymen from the rest, deserves to be frowned upon with indignation by all who cherish the principles of our revolutionary fathers, and who desire to preserve the Constitution by the exercise of that spirit of amity which animated its framers." "That they deprecated the conduct of those who are attempting to coerce their brethren in other States into the abolition of slavery, by appeals to the fears of the master, and to the passions of the slave; and that they could not but consider them as disturbers of the public peace, and would, by all constitutional means, exert their influence to arrest the progress of such measures." "That whilst they would maintain inviolate the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, they considered discussions, which, from their nature, tend to inflame the public mind and put in jeopardy the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, at war with every rule of moral duty, and every suggestion of humanity, and would be constrained, moreover, to regard those who, with a full knowledge of their pernicious tendency, persist in carrying them on, as disloyal to the Union." "That the people of the South would do great injustice, if they allow themselves to believe, that the few who are interfering with the question of slavery, are acting in accordance with the sentiments of the North upon the subject;" and finally, "that they made these declarations to their Southern brethren in the spirit of amity which bound together their fathers and ours, during a long and eventful struggle for independence; and that they did, in full remembrance of that common association, plight to their faith to maintain in practice, as far as lies in their power, what they had thus solemnly declared."

These views, thus expressed and sanctioned by myself, appear to me to cover the whole ground, save the abstract question to which you have been pleased to call my attention, and I cheerfully embrace the opportunity you have felt it your duty to afford me, to explain myself fully on that also. As anxious as you can possibly be, to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject, I have considered the question you have propounded to me, with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion, that the subject, in respect to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz: the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it, however, to candor to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District, as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistent with their rights of sovereignty.

Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. But, whilst such are my present impressions upon the abstract question of the legal power of Congress—impressions which I shall at all times be not only ready, but disposed, to surrender upon conviction of error—I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and well-considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power against the wishes of the slave-holding States, as imperative in their nature and obligations, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be.

You have alluded in your letter to the conspicuous situation in which I have been placed before the public; and I take it for granted, that it is to that circumstance, rather than to any other, that I am to ascribe the solicitude felt by yourselves and your fellow-citizens in respect to my views on this subject. I recognize, to the fullest extent, the propriety of this desire on your part; and although there is nothing in your letter making the avowal necessary,

I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the U. States shall now understand, that if the desire of that portion of them, which is favourable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy, should be gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and also with the determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists. Denying this, I tender neither to them nor to you, any pledges, but declare only settled opinions and convictions of duty. Those who doubt that they will be carried into full and fair effect, are under no obligations to trust me. An opportunity is afforded them to exercise their free choice in the matter; and they may be assured, that there is no one less likely to complain of its exercise than myself.

The peculiar importance of the subject, and a desire (which you will allow me to feel) that my views of it should be correctly understood, make it proper that I should explain the grounds of the opinions above expressed. They are founded, amongst others, on the following considerations, viz: 1st. I believe, that if it had been foreseen, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, that the seat of the Federal Government would be fixed in a slave-holding region, and that the subject of slavery would be there agitated to the prejudice of those holding this species of property, the right to do so, would, with the assent of the non-slave-holding States, have been made an exception to the unrestricted legislative power given to Congress over the District to be ceded.

2dly. I cannot but regard the agitation of this subject in the District of Columbia, as a surprise upon the people of Maryland and Virginia, being very confident that if the state of things which now exists, had been at all apprehended by those States the session of the District would not have been made, except upon the express condition that Congress should exercise no such power; and that with such a condition the session would, in the then state of public opinion, have been readily accepted.

3dly. I do therefore believe, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States (assuming that Congress has the power to effect it) would violate the spirit of that compromise of interests which lies at the basis of our social compact; and I am thoroughly convinced, that it could not be so done, without imminent peril, if not certain destruction, to the Union of the States. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled opinion, that the Federal Government ought to abstain from doing so, and that it is the sacred duty of those whom the people of the United States entrust with the control of its action, so to use the constitutional power which they are invested, as to prevent it.

I think it due to the occasion, and only a simple act of justice to my fellow-citizens of the North, of all political parties, to add the expression of my full belief, that the opinions above expressed, accord in substance, with those entertained by a larger majority of the people of the non-slave-holding States than has ever before existed in those States on a public question of equal magnitude. It is also due to them to say, that their sentiments on this subject spring out of considerations of too high a character, and look to consequences of too solemn an import, to be shaken by slight causes. With only a generous confidence on the part of the south in their brethren of the North, and a firm determination on the part of each, to visit with their severest displeasure any attempt to connect the subject with party politics, those sentiments cannot be overthrown. All future attempts on the part of the abolitionists to do so, will then only serve to accumulate and concentrate public odium on themselves.

That there are persons at the North who are far from concurring in the prevailing sentiment I have described, is certainly true; but their numbers, when compared with the rest of the community, are very inconsiderable; and if the condition of things be not greatly aggravated by impudence, many of them, I have no doubt, will ultimately adopt sounder views of the subject; and the efforts of those who may persist in the work of agitation, may be overcome by reason, or rendered operative by constitutional remedies.

To one class of those who have hitherto petitioned Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I cannot forbear to refer: I allude to the society of Friends, or the people usually designated Quakers. The uniformity of their course upon this subject, the temperate manner in which it has been manifested, and the marked excellence of their conduct and character, appear to have commanded respect for their motives, even from those who differ with them in opinion.

As far as my observation has enabled me to judge, it is due to them to say, that as there has been no indication of any change of opinion upon their part during the present excitement, so has there been no evidence of a disposition to lend themselves to the undue agitations of the public mind attempted by others. There is certainly no class of people in this country, who have a deeper interest in the preservation of the Union and of the happy system of Government which it upholds, than they; and it has now become very apparent to all reflecting and observing minds, that the question of Slavery in the District of Columbia cannot be pressed to the result they desire, with safety to those paramount objects. Do not these considerations justify the hope, that from them, at least, we may reasonably expect, for the future, a mode of dealing with the subject, which, whilst it does no injustice to their principles, shall repress instead of increasing agitation, and not endanger the great interests to which I have referred? To doubt it, would be to distrust the influence

which industry, morality, intelligence and republican habits—qualities which all admit them to possess in a high degree—are calculated, in great emergencies, to exert upon the conduct of their possessors. And for the like reason, it may certainly be expected, that well-disposed persons of other religious denominations, who, without a full consideration of the difficulties which surround this subject, and of the dangerous consequences to which the efforts of the Abolitionists so evidently tend, have lent to those efforts the influence of their names and character, will be careful hereafter to avoid the repetition of an error so unfortunate and mischievous.

In every view of the subject, therefore, it does appear to me, that although there certainly is, in the present condition of the country in relation to it, sufficient to excite the most serious attention, there is nothing in the state of public opinion in the United States, to justify that panic in the public mind which invariably disqualifies those who partake of it, from dealing wisely or successfully with the circumstances by which it is produced. From abroad we have, I think, some right to expect less interference than heretofore. We shall, I am confident, for some time at least, have no more foreign agents to enlighten us on the subject. Recent results here, and the discussions with which they have been attended, cannot fail to attract the attention of the reading and reflecting portion of the Foreign Public. By these means they will be made to understand our real condition in this respect, and they will know that the unchangeable law of that condition is, that the slave question must be left to the control of the slave holding States themselves, without molestation or interference from any quarter; that foreign interference of every description, can only be injurious to the slave, without benefit to any interest, and will not be endured by any section of our country; and that any interference, coming from even the non-slave-holding portions of our own territory, is calculated to endanger the perpetuity, and if sanctioned by the General Government, would inevitably occasion the dissolution of our happy Union.

Seeing the subject in this, its true aspect, and conscious as they must be, that the downfall of this Republic would be the severest blow that the cause of liberty and self-government could receive, and from which its recovery would be hopeless, the wise and the good amongst them—those who are really guided by the principles of justice and humanity—will pause and acknowledge, that they have misapprehended the true bearing of this question. Instead of accusing our countrymen who hold property in slaves, with disregarding the general principles of liberty and the dictates of a pure religion, they will recognize, in this class of our citizens, as sincere friends to the happiness of mankind as any other, and will become sensible that this species of property, the result of causes over which they had no control, is an inheritance which they only know how to dispose of, instead of regarding the people of the non-slave-holding States, as has often been done, with hypocrisy in professing an ardent love of freedom they will find that the free citizens of the North are only acting upon the principles of fidelity to their most solemn engagements; that if they were to attempt the accomplishment of what is desired of them by those who regard slavery as inconsistent with the equal rights on which our institutions are founded, they will involve themselves in the odium, either of seeking to evade a compact which was the means and the pledge of our national existence, or of availing themselves of their present power and unexampled prosperity, to dissolve a connexion with their Southern brethren, formed at a period of mutual adversity, for a cause which was then not only known to exist, but the countenance of which was expressly recognized in the bond of their Union.

I have thus, gentlemen, been compelled to extend my remarks considerably further than I intended, when I commenced to answer your inquiry. As, however, the subject was delicate and important, I feel that I have not trespassed further upon your time in its examination than was proper to enable you to comprehend the views I entertain of it, or than was justifiable to the considerations which justified your call for those views. And I feel assured, whatever may be the difference of opinion, if any, which exists between myself and any other portions of my fellow citizens, that the issue of this matter, as of all preceding questions which have agitated the public mind, and have been thought to be pregnant with danger, will, in their hands, be such as to strengthen the bonds of their Union, and to increase those fraternal and patriotic affections, which our past National history has so often and so honorably illustrated.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.
Messrs. Junius Amis, Isaac Hall, John Wall, C. Yellowly B. Spruill, and James W. Putzinn.
Jackson N. C.

Voice of North Carolina.

FOR THE STANDARD.
Great Republican Meeting in Surry.
At a numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency, at Rockford, during superior court week—Col. Wm. P. Dobson was called to the Chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting; and Dr. Winston Somers was appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then introduced by D. W. Courts, Esq. who having delivered an eloquent address in explanation and support of them, they were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we regard Martin Van Buren of New York, as the candidate of the great Republican party of the nation; and we believe he will continue in the course, and carry out the measures, of our patriotic Chief Magistrate; the wisdom of whose administration is evidenced by the prosperity and happiness of the American people, and the high estimation in which we are held by foreign nations.
And whereas, we believe the reputed opposition of Mr. Van Buren to southern interests, is like other numerous slanders against him, utterly destitute of truth.
And whereas, we believe he has undergone no change in his political principles since we rendered him our cordial support in the Election of 1832.
And whereas, from recent indications we are driven to the conclusion, that Hugh L. White of Tennessee, heretofore distinguished for his unwavering support of President Jackson's Administration, is lending his aid to a party whose only bond of Union is a systematic warfare against it.
And whereas, the distinguished services which Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, has rendered to his country, entitle him to the gratitude of the American people.

1st. Be it therefore resolved, That we will use all honorable means in promoting the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson to the Vice Presidency of the U. States.

2d. Resolved, further, That the chairman of this meeting appoint seven Delegates to this county, to meet and confer with other delegates from the counties of Ashe, Wilkes and Iredell, at Wilkesboro, on Tuesday of the next Superior Court of Wilkes, to select a suitable person to be run on the Van Buren and Johnson Ticket for this Electoral district.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the following persons were appointed Delegates: Jesse A. Waugh, William Macker, Esq. John H. Dobson, Levi Chapel, Esq. Dr. Seth N. Peoples, Daniel M. McCreve, and S. W. Roberts.

3d. Resolved, further, That the chairman appoint a committee of Vigilance in each Captain's district in this county.

And whereas, we have full confidence in the qualifications and political principles of RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, of the county of Craven;

4th. Be it therefore resolved, That we will support him for Governor of the State, at the ensuing August Election.

5th. Resolved, further, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Standard, and other papers friendly to the cause of Van Buren and Democracy.

WM. P. DOBSON, Chairman.
WINSTON SOMERS, Secretary.

FOR THE STANDARD.
LENOIR COUNTY.
A respectable number of the democratic citizens of Lenoir county, met at Mosely Hall on the 12th of March, 1836; and were organized by calling J. Rouse, Esq. to the chair, and appointing William Gray Esq. Secretary.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Republicans of all the counties composing this electoral district, to appoint delegates to meet delegates from this county in a convention to be held at the court-house in Newbern, on the first Tuesday of Craven superior court next, to select some person as a candidate for Elector for this district, to vote for Martin Van Buren for President, and R. M. Johnson for Vice President.

Resolved, That Needham Whitfield, James Cox, Jesse Hutchins, Charles Westbrook, and George Whitfield, Esquires, be appointed delegates from this county to said convention.

On motion,
Resolved, That we view his Excellency Richard Dobbs Spaight, as the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of this State; and having the fullest confidence in his abilities, integrity and devotion to Republican principles, we confidently and respectfully recommend him to the voters of North Carolina, to be voted for at the next election for Governor.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously viz: "Whereas, by the amendments made to the constitution of this State, by the late convention, the counties of Lenoir and Green are constituted a senatorial district, and one Representative only in the Commons is given to this county.

Resolved, That William D. Mosely is entitled to the thanks of this meeting, for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties which have devolved on him as Senator in the Legislature of the State from this county, for several years past; that his zeal to promote the good of the people generally, and his tried abilities, together with his sound and unwavering republican principles, entitle him to our fullest confidence. We therefore nominate and recommend him to the freehold voters of the District composed of the counties of Green and Lenoir, as their candidate for Senator at the next Election.

meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published in the Standard at Raleigh, the Sentinel at Newbern, and all other papers friendly to the Republican cause.

Messrs. Council Wooten, Shadrach Wooten, Benjamin Rouse, and William Gray, was appointed by the chairman to wait on Messrs. Mosely and Davis, inform them of their nomination by this meeting, and request their acceptance of the same.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Chairman for the faithful manner, in which he has executed the duties thereof.

JONA. ROUSE, Chairman.
WM. GRAY, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Of Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, and Ashe.

At a meeting of Delegates from these counties, convened at Wilkesborough, on Tuesday, 15th March, Col. William P. Waugh, was called to the chair, and Jesse A. Waugh, and Richard Gentry, appointed secretaries. When the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the approaching contest for the Presidency, we will support the regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic party, Martin Van Buren of New York, and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky; that we will aid, by every honorable mean in our power, to promote their success; and will cheerfully unite with our fellow citizens throughout the Union in the means best calculated to insure it.

Resolved, That no scheme, or coalition, or other political movement, set on foot for the purpose of affecting in any manner the Presidential Election, is consistent with the rights of suffrage, unless the end and aim thereof be to produce an election by the people, through the Electoral College.

Resolved, That any attempt to defeat an Election by the people, and to withdraw from them the just exercise of that important privilege secured to them by the constitution, of choosing their own rulers, should be treated with contempt and indignation by the people.

Resolved, That we approve of the measures of the present Administration of the General Government, and retain undiminished confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That in Richard D. Spaight we find the sound and undeviating Republican of the Jeffersonian school—one who is an able and zealous defender of the rights secured to the people by the constitution; and that all attempts to throw the odium on the republican party through him, that "to the victor belong the spoils," is an insidious calumny. We therefore earnestly recommend him to the people of this district, as a suitable candidate for Governor at the ensuing Election in August next.

Resolved, That Colonel GEORGE BOWER of Ashe county, be placed on the Van Buren and Johnson Electoral ticket for this district; and that we respectfully recommend him to the republican party throughout the district, and the state in general.

Resolved, that the delegates of this Convention be appointed a committee of correspondence and vigilance for their respective counties; and that the several committees have power to appoint such committees in each captain's district, consisting of three or more members.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and forwarded to the Editor of the STANDARD for publication; and that the Editors in Salisbury be requested to publish the same.

WM. P. WAUGH, Chm.
JESSE A. WAUGH, Secys.
R. GENTRY.

LATE NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

A letter from Capt. Priest, dated 4th inst. says: You may not have heard of the recent occurrences here. Gen. Gaines was attacked last Saturday evening, on this side of the Withlacoochee, and has been fighting ever since. Sometimes he has three fights in the day and one in the night.

At one of the fights there were found dead thirty Indians and one negro. At the last advices, the loss to the army of 1200 men, was 4 killed and 36 wounded.

The Jacksonville Courier, 10 inst. says, Gen. Clinch, with his force, in conjunction with the Alachua militia, making in all about eight hundred, had gone to aid Gen. Gaines. He reached the camp Saturday last, and effected a junction with him. With their united forces, amounting to nearly two thousand men, Gen. Gaines intended crossing the Withlacoochee Monday last. His boats, floating bridges, &c., were all prepared. He has four twelve pounders, with which to cover his landing on the opposite side of the Withlacoochee. The Indians will undoubtedly make a desperate struggle to prevent his crossing. It is all over now, and we are anxious to hear the result. Gen. Gaines has never shown to the enemy more than about 200 men, at one time. That in every instance of an attack, whether by night or day, he was prepared for them, having anticipated the movements of Osceola. In this way, he made great havoc among the enemy, having killed several hundred of them. His loss before Gen. Clinch joined him, was only eight killed, and about forty wounded. Mr. H. says, that in his express, Gen. Gaines said he had men enough, and asked only for provisions and ammunition.

By all his movements, Gen. Gaines has evinced great skill, and has shown that he perfectly understands the enemy with whom he has to contend. The manner in which he cuts them off with so little loss to himself, shows that he has been no idle scholar in the art of war.

A letter received in Augusta, from a volunteer in the Richmond Blues, says that among the remains of Maj. Dade's command, were found about twenty two hundred dollars in silver, some on the ground, and some in the clothes of the officers and men.